A

# REVIEW

OF THE

### STATE

OF THE

## BRITISH NATION

Saturday, October II. 1707.

Have done with Discouragements, I shall talk no more of them; I should have talk'd of the Persons, but reastly they are so well known, that to speak of them, is but to tell them the same Tale over again and over again. The Nation knows them, they need little Description, for they aske Care to make themselves known on all Occasions; they have various Names and Titles, by which they are dignify'd and distinguish'd, such as Tackers, High-Flyers, Non-Juvors, Jacobites, Anti-Unioners, Scottish Prelatists, and the like; Names various in Sound, but perseally synonimous, in general Acceptation signifying the same thing.

And let no Man take Exception at the Word Prelacy here; for if they are ignorant in that, they shall not long be so, im-

less it be their own Fault; for I shall take fome more effectual Care, than has yet been taken, to make evident the Disterence between a Scoriff Prelate, and an English Bisshop; and therein make no Doubt to clear the Church of Scotland, and the Government there too, from all the Wack List of the Perfecutions lav'd to mer Charge.

the Persecutions lay'd to mer Charge.

These are the Persons, that cry out, We are desested and discourag'd, and thar go up and down with Exclamations; that are always crying out of our Loses, and flaking their Heads at our sad Condition, when their real Grief is, that it is no worse; of whom we may say, as sam. Colvil, in another Case, The Case is bad, and they are Lyars, because it is not so bad as they make it.

Nor are these People able to bring even this Mischief to pass; Impotent in begetting, and prompt to Abortions in bringing forth, has, Ibanks be to GOD, been the just Character of their Party; their Cause has been curs'd from GOD, a miscarrying Womb and dry Breasts have been its Portion in all their Projects, and had they any Sence in their Projects, and had these things, I mean. Sence of Providence, Sence of invisible Justice, they would see Heaven fights against them, and so abandon the falling Hoose, as Vermine of a less noxious Quality are said to do in other Cases.

But as it generally is in a People, that are appointed for a Fall, secret Infatuations continually possess them; they are led by the Ignas fami of their own Brain, to trust in the meanest and most abject Shifts, and to have Recourse to such ridiculous, as well as wicked Methods to support their tottering Hopes, that really expose them sufficiently, and they need no Satyr upon them, but their own Proceedings, which really are

Satyrs Sumicient.

And how tike the reft of their abortive Projects does this look? We are dejected and discourag'd, that is, they would have us be so, but Thanks to them as much as if we did: We see no Cause for it yet; we are forry indeed, the Work is not done yet; but fince it cannot be helped, we must go on again, the Work must be done, and they mayroft affur'd, this War cannot end, till it is done. The Expence, Blood, Treafure and Time, that have been expended, mus not be loft; the Pollellion of Spain to the French must not be left, if all the Treasure, Blood, and Strength of the Britifk and Dutch Empires in Europe can rescue it out of their Hands; and therefore 'tis in win for us to talk of concluding the War, zill that be brought to pals.

And bow shall this be done now, is a Queflion, a wife Body would be glad to see anfwer'd; and yet I'll form an Answer to it, that both States-map and Soldier shall a-

gree so - The Sunt is but fhort.

Let us get but the Emperor and the Allies to make it the principal Business of the War, and apply to it as such, and it may be done sooner, than we get see Rea-

fon to expect it; It has been profecuted hitherto too faintly, the Emperor has look'd onit too remotely, he has supply'd little to it, but the Person of King Charles; but has push'd on heartily enough in Italy, Savey, and Naples.

Now, let the Emperor and the Duke of Savoy fland upon the Defensive, with a good Army on the Frontiers of Picdmont, which will neverthelesk keep the French on the Guard there with 50000 Men; let all the Troops possible be spared from Naples, Millain, and from the Grand Army, which together may be supposed to be about

15000 Foot, and 4000 Deagoons.

Let but that Force joyn King Charles in Catalognia, and do it in Season; let the English and Dutch on the other Hand, send about 15000 Men well furnish'd, to joyn the King of Portugal's Troops, and 10000 Men to suffain our brave Remnant at Alicant and Denia, and these be old Troops, not raw Men; let them with just Concert, and well digested Measures, act under good Generals, be well surnish'd, well cloth'd and pay'd, I am sully perswaded, they would account for Spain in one Years Time, in Spight of all the Endeavours of the French to oppose it.

Nothing has been truly fatal to our Affairs in Spain, but fending raw, unfeafoned Men, and too few of them also; to fend 100000 Men thither, 4000 and 5000, and 10000 in a Parcel; is but muthering the Men, throwing away their Lives, ruining and betraying our Interest, and our Friends there, and wasting the Time and Treasure to no Purpose; but fend 40000 Men thither, and fend them as at once, they'll do the Workeat once, and then you may hope

not to have it to do over again.

This is my Way of answering the great Question of How must this be done; and I am persuaded, it will pass for an Answer with any reasonable Person, and I do believe, that till this Work is thus fat heartly at ur. it can never be brought to the dean'd (flue,; it will be always supplying us with it News and Dilasters, and leave us farther off from finishing it, than when we first began.

Oh! Had the 16000; which were sent to Naples, an Expedition we have great Cause to regret, and which is yet in a fair Way to be unravell'd; that most variable Trisse, the Hosannahs of the People, being yet the principal Part of all their Suscess, which to Morrow may turn like a Tide against them. Had, I say, those Men been ship'd to Spain, landed in Catalognia, and pyn'd the Eart of Galloway, great Part of the Work in

Spain had been over, and the Duke of Orleans might have gone home again, s-la mode de Turin—But'tis in vain to with, or indeed to hope for any thing to the Purpole, from Councils so manag't as those have been, which fent that Army a Kingdom Henting, when two such Cases as Thoulan and Cases logniz lay a Bleeding for Want of those Troops.

#### MISCELLANEA.

Cannot but re-print here the Letter sent me in the last Miscellanea; the Answer to it being something significant.

Mr. REVIEW,

IN one of your late Reviews, Dated September 6. Tou feem 10 answer the Rehearfal's Objection very faintly——He says, the Scots Presbyterians will pull down the Church of England, if possible; that 'tis their Principle, be proves by an Address of theirs to the Parliament against the Ireasy, wherein they profess it; and that if they have Opportunity, those Principles will naturally lead them to it, is very just arguing; pray bow will you an-fiver that? — Your faying these People are Cameronians, and disown a by the Kirk of Scotland, is a weak Argument ; for they are a great People, and may either do it without the Kirk, or the Kirk may joyn with them, or they miy be oblig'd by them to joyn in this Allion; and where are we then, is it Jufe to unite with such People?

For Answer to this, I say,

First, The Gentleman is mistaken in his Notion of the Union, for here is no Union between the Churches in either Nation—But in the Civil Government and State, they are united as a Nation, but not as a Church; and therefore by the Acts of Par-Mamero in either Ringdom, it was expectly directed, That the Treaters should have no Power, to much as to enter upon any Treaty of Church Affairs; the two Churches are reserved to Settlements directed.

Riect and apart, their Securities are reciprocal, and cannot be invaded; to say this Church will pull down that or that, this is to say nothing, they can do nothing towards it upon the Poot of the Union, for the Law is their Limits politive and express; to say they may do it by Force, is to say nothing neither as to the Union, for hy the same Porce they were as capable before, and we are in no more Danger of it now, than we were then; so the Union has noe

thing to do with it-

Secondly, This Gentleman feems to know very little of the Cimeronfans - We have indeed heard famous things of them in former Days, when the late abdicated Tyranny, massacred, murther'd and defroy'd them without Mercy, and when their Zeak and Conftancy for Religion was such, as lew Ages can parallel, and dreadful Monuments of the Butcheries of that Time remain, which till I come into that Country, I could not have believ'd. But, Sir, you are to understand, there is a great Differ sence between the Cameroniums a what then were called fo, and who appear'd against the Bacroachments of Pretacy, as 'ris there called, and who then possess's all the South and South West Parts of Scotland-And the Cameronians, with called for who refule to comply with, or own the Kirk, and are the Men here spoken of: These being but a small Remain of the other, a few poor, weak People, who being miled into some Errors, of which they are too tenacious, are neither in theis Perfors on their Number

at all confiderables, have but two Minifers, and they not agreeing together; and one, viz. Mr. Hepburn, is, fince the Writing of that very Answer, come in again to the Kirk, has acknowledged his Error, and is reponed and reftored Miniferial Communion by the general Assembly.

Thirdly and Lastly, Sir, you will blush, I say, for the Author of the Rekearsal; who, in printing that Address, has neither acted like a fair Writer, nor an honest Man, and tho' tis a hard Charge, yet I am free to referr it to any one to judge by the sol-

lowing Particulars.

1. That Address made in the Name of the Inhabitants of the South and West Parts of Scotland, he gives as the Sence of the Presbyterians in Scotland, when he knew, they were not Presbyterians that sign'd it.

2. If he means the Cameronians, he is not honest to them neither, and he ought to have acknowledg'd, that when Mr. Hepburn carry'd it about among them to get Hands to it, they universally resused it.

And Lastly, this Address, which he prints as a Test of Presbyterian Principles, and which he boasts of with so much Assurance, as a Proof of the Danger of the Church of England, had but SEVEN Names to it, when it was presented to the Parliament. This is what, I say, be should blush at for his Author.

No Man in Britain, but that Author, can fatisfie himself to do these things; and I cannot but wonder at such a particular Hardness in the Face of any Man, that he can look abroad in the World after doing

fuch things.

The Gentleman, who presented this Address, had the Drawing of it himself, no Doubt; it was worded, as if it had been calculated to Mr. Rebenfal's Palate, and dress'd up for him to make a Show of; but when he came to show it, neither poor or rich, Kirk or Cameronian, would fign it, but he got but SEVEN Hands to fign it,

and no more——And with these Tools of his own, he presented to the Parliament; and by a firange Providence, as if on Purpose to make this out, the very Number of Hands, Title, and Person presenting, is printed at large in the Votes of Parliament, and to them I reserve; the Number of Hands of Persons Names presenting; being printed to no other Address, but that, during the whole Session.

I hope, Mr. Rebearfal will acknowledge, or otherwise account for this Mistake, and I'll give him reasonable Time to do so, before I take any farther Notice of it; but must be excused, if I am very see with it

afterward.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

These are to give Notice. Hat MARY KIRLEUS, the Widow of JOHN KIRLEUS, Son of Dr. THO. KIRLEUS, a Sworn-Physician, in ordinary to King Charles II. Sells (rightly prepar'd) his Famous Drink and Pills; experienc'd above 50 Years to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurf. Scurvies, Leprofies, Running of the Reins. and the most inveterate VENEREAL Difease, with all its attending Symptoms, without Fluxing, Confinement, or deftrudive Mercurial Preparations: These incomparable Medicines need no Words to expres their Virtues; the many miserable One that have been happily cured, after gives over by others, sufficiently recommend them as the most Sovereign Remedy in the World against all such Malignities: She cures many after Fluxing, and in Compaffion to the diffrested, will deal according to the Patient's Ability. The Drink is 3 & the Quart, the Pill 1 s. the Box with Directions, and Advice Gratis.

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